



**Backing for Split Expected****Ireland Votes Today on Step To Loosen Church-State Ties**

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The Irish vote tomorrow on a first, cautious step towards separating church from state, an issue settled in most democracies two centuries ago.

The republic's constitution says:

"The state recognizes the spiritual position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens."

The voters—1.8 million—are eligible—are being asked to scrap this section.

The government of Premier John Lynch, the two chief opposition parties and most of the church hierarchy all favor a

"yes" and there is little doubt that they will get it.

The big question here is whether a seemingly apathetic electorate will turn out in large enough numbers and roll up a big enough "yes" majority to have an impact on both sides of the country's border with Ulster.

Legal experts say that the practical consequences of the peculiar provision are limited and it is rarely cited in court cases. Apart from the constitutional ban on divorce, most of the theocratic features of Ireland—the prohibition against contraceptives, censorship of books and films, the ban on adoption by partners in a mixed marriage derive from specific legislation and are unaffected by the "spiritual position" of the church.

**Political Overtones**

Even so, tomorrow's poll has heavy symbolic and political overtones.

Ulster Protestants point to the "special position" clause and regard it as one more reason against uniting their province with the republic to the South. If Mr. Lynch fails to get a decisive "yes" vote, it would strengthen Protestant suspicion of unity.

There is considerable skepticism here over how ardently Mr. Lynch and the easy-going citizens of the republic desire unification with the tougher, grimmer people of Ulster. But the premier and his fellow politicians are, nevertheless, urging a big "yes" vote to demonstrate that unity is still there.

Just as important is the referendum's consequence for life in the republic. The outcome will be taken by politicians here as an index of the people's willingness to move further down the road towards a secular state.

As Mr. Lynch himself suggested in a press conference, the country is probably ready to repeal its ban on the import and sale of contraceptives. The government, moreover, has in the works a bill that would allow a Catholic and non-Catholic spouse to adopt a child. A decisive "yes" vote would hasten both measures—legalized divorce is still seen as too godless for consideration here—but a weak majority would delay the reforms.

As usual, the church itself has been considerably in advance of the politicians. Three years ago, William Cardinal Conway, primate of all Ireland and spiritual leader of Catholics on both sides of the border, said he "would not shed a tear" if the "special position" clause was repealed. Its removal, he said, might be useful in dealings with "our fellow Christians in the North."

In recent Sundays, most priests have been telling parishioners they should vote yes, and, however they vote, no test of faith is involved.

**Wedge of Permissiveness'**

To be sure, rock-ribbed sectors of the church are fighting to keep the clause. The bishops of Galway and Cork, notable hardliners, have been worrying publicly about a repudiation of the "faith of our fathers." A few priests, too, have been warning that repeal is "the thin edge of the wedge of permissiveness" and a forerunner of legalized abortion, euthanasia and other "abominations." But they are in a distinct minority.

Mr. Lynch has been running a low-key campaign, particularly compared to his successful all-out effort to win approval last May for Ireland's entry into the Common Market. Like that referendum, the government is relying on the premier's powerful personal appeal. Its poster features a picture of sober "Jack" Lynch and urge "yes for a new Ireland."

The votes will be counted on Friday and Mr. Lynch does not expect to do as well as he did in May. Then, 70 percent turned out and nearly five of six of those voted "yes" to the Common Market. The politicians here will be satisfied with a two-thirds turnout tomorrow and two-to-one majority.

The referendum also includes a proposal giving 18-year-olds the vote. That too is expected to pass.

**30 U.K. Soldiers Ask to Buy Out of More Ulster Duty**

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—More than 30 men of a crack British paratroop regiment have applied to buy themselves out of their enlistment contracts rather than return to another four-month period of duty in Northern Ireland.

The Defense Ministry confirmed today that the men, including a number of noncommissioned officers, have opted out in what was believed to have been a revolt of their wives. A spokesman said no difficulty was expected in providing replacement.

The action involved men of the 2d Battalion of the Paratroop Regiment, who have already had four spells in Northern Ireland during the province's three years of sectarian strife that has claimed 655 lives.

Mr. Mansfield said he hoped that if President Nixon visits Europe next spring, he is virtually certain to do so. The President will meet the EEC Council of Ministers—that is, EEC foreign ministers—and also familiarize himself with Common Market institutions and those who work in them.

In reply, Mr. Rogers said he would be glad to convey this message to the President. Officials on both sides afterwards indicated that they took it for granted this is what the President would do. But the idea floated here by Ralf Dahrendorf, the commissioner responsible for EEC external relations, that heads of state or European prime ministers of the nine Common Market countries should have "round-table" talks with President Nixon, was ruled out by Mr. Rogers.

While not doubting the need for extensive discussions between Mr. Nixon and premiers of some major European countries, the United States feels these could be conducted more satisfactorily on a bilateral basis, rather than calling what in effect would be another European summit.

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**Butz Stays at Agriculture****Textile Man Nominated To Succeed Peterson**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon will keep Earl Butz as Agriculture Secretary in his second term but has named textile magnate Frederick B. Bell to succeed Peter G. Peterson, the White House confirmed today.

Mr. Peterson, who played a leading part in negotiating the present U.S.-Soviet commercial pact, will undertake a temporary mission abroad for the President's Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Peterson will discuss economic matters with U.S. trading partners in Europe, Japan and elsewhere, and then return to private life, Mr. Ziegler said.

There were indications that Mr. Peterson, a former Bell and Howell Co. president, was eased out after losing a bid to become our international economic policy-maker and after failing from

**Russia Said To Seek More J.S. Trade**

BONN, Dec. 6 (UPI)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., told today the Soviet Union wants billions of dollars' worth of business with the West, and he gave the credit to an old political foe, President Nixon.

Sen. Humphrey also said he had warned Soviet leaders a few days ago they would only get "most favored nation" trade treatment from the United States if they allowed Jews to emigrate freely.

The senator briefed newsmen on his week-long Soviet visit during a stopover in Bonn.

He said he had found a whole "new atmosphere of pragmatism," friendliness and eagerness to do business in Moscow.

"President Nixon obviously has solved the situation, there and Poland," Sen. Humphrey said.

"What Mr. Nixon had done, to my credit—and I did not vote for him—is to put aside political prejudices and political myths, to which he had devoted several years of his life, and proceed to act realistically, like a president."

Sen. Humphrey said Soviet officials, from Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on down, had talked openly of business deals with the West.

"The Soviets are talking in terms of billions of dollars," he said.

Asked whether he had shown concern in Moscow over the situation of Jews who want to migrate, Sen. Humphrey said he had both talked to Jews by telephone there and had "left his concern over this matter with Soviet officials."

He said he told the officials U.S. congressional amendment that would make free immigration for Soviet Jews a condition of obtaining "most favored nation" trade treatment "was not just an election-year ploy."

**J.S. Interested f China Bids for Arms Talks**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The United States would be very receptive to overtures from Peking about beginning arms limitation talks between the United States and China, according to a high disarmament official.

James F. Leonard, acting director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said a letter made public today "has long been apparent" to American officials that it would "desirable to broaden" multilateral arms control talks to include China.

But, he added, there has been no indication from Peking that it is interested in such talks.

**MEA business men**

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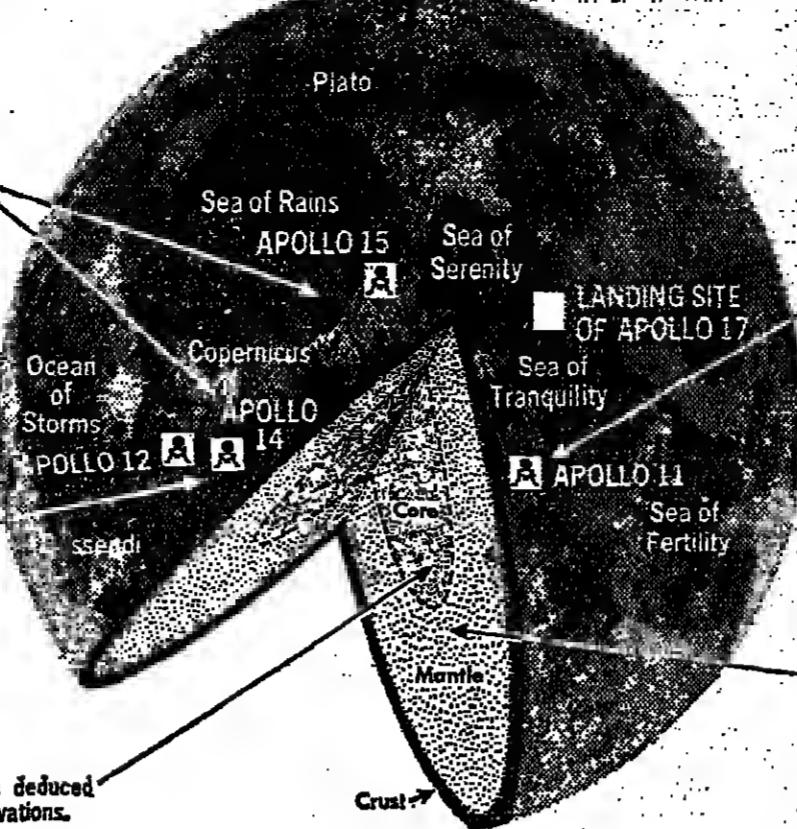
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**SOME SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS FROM APOLLO MISSIONS**

Observations from lunar orbit show this zone 20 times richer in radioactive uranium and thorium than most of surface.

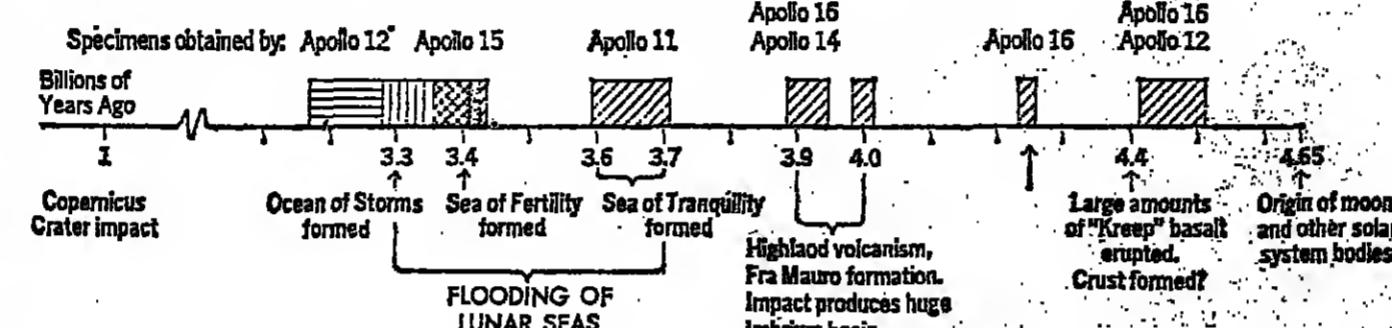


Fragments of an unusual, uranium-rich basalt known as "Kreep" from the Apollo 12, 14 and 15 sites may have been formed early in lunar history, between 4.3 and 4.4 billion years ago.

Internal structure deduced from seismic observations.

Specimens collected from lunar "seas" show them carpeted with basalts unusually rich in iron, and, in some areas, very rich in titanium.

Response of moon to magnetic fields indicates lunar interior is a relatively poor electrical conductor.

**TIMETABLE OF MOON'S EARLY HISTORY DERIVED FROM APOLLO ROCKS****Apollo-17 Price Tag at \$450 Million**

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 6 (UPI)—The cost of sending the Apollo-17 astronauts to the moon is \$450 million, or about \$4.20 for each American taxpayer, according to space agency calculations.

A breakdown of the costs: Saturn-5 rocket, \$185 million; command and service modules, \$65 million; lunar module, \$20 million; scientific experiments, \$44 million; operational cost \$105 million.

Apollo-17, the last mission in the moon-landing series, raises the price tag of the whole Apollo project to \$25 billion.

**31 European States To Show Apollo on TV**

GENEVA, Dec. 6 (UPI)—Twenty-nine television networks from 34 countries in Western Europe and around the Mediterranean will follow the Apollo-17 space flight and moon landing, the European Broadcasting Union said today.

It will be the largest potential European audience since pooled transmissions from the United States began. The EBU also said that seven Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union, will show the moon shot.

**U.S. Law Eased for a Citizen Born to Non-American Abroad**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI)—Congress has passed a law reducing from five to two years the U.S. residency requirement for Americans born abroad of one American and one foreign parent.

Under the terms of the new law, Americans must spend two consecutive years in the United States between the ages of 14 and 25 in order to retain their U.S. citizenship. The former five-year requirement was held to impose unnecessary hardship on the Americans affected.

The law, an amendment to the 1963 Immigration and Nationality Act, was introduced last year by Rep. Emmanuel Celler, D., N.Y., following the 5-4 Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the five-year requirement as a condition for retaining citizenship. In a dissenting opinion, the late Justice Hugo Black protested that citizenship was an inalienable right.

The fight to abolish the five-year requirement began in 1964 with the case of Aldo M. Bellet, born in Italy in 1939 of an American mother and an Italian father. Mr. Bellet had carried a U.S. passport until he sought its renewal and was informed through the U.S. Embassy in Rome that he had lost his U.S. citizenship because he had not fulfilled the five-year requirement.

**Mass for Crash Victims**  
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Spain, Dec. 6 (UPI)—A funeral mass was held here today for the 155 victims of Spain's worst air disaster, the crash Sunday of a charter jet at Los Reodos Airport.

**Schedule of Principal Events****Apollo Mission From Launch to Splashdown**

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 6 (UPI)—Here are the day-by-day scheduled highlights of the 12-day Apollo-17 mission to the moon.

Wednesday, Dec. 6: astronauts Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. Schmitt and Ronald E. Evans ride a Saturn-5 rocket into an earth orbit 115 miles high at 9:33 p.m. EST, that is 0253 GMT Thursday. All times below are in GAT.

Thursday, Dec. 7, after orbiting the earth twice, the astronauts refire the third-stage engine at 0614 to head for the moon, 25 hours and a quarter-million miles away. At 0705, the command ship, America, separates, turns around and docks nose-to-nose with the lunar ship, Challenger, pulling it from its compartment atop the third stage.

Friday-Sunday, Dec. 8-10: Apollo-17 coasts toward the moon, with astronauts monitoring systems and making course corrections. At 1948, Dec. 10, they fire into moon orbit.

Monday, Dec. 11: Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt enter the lunar module and, at 1721, separate, leaving Lt.-Comdr. Evans alone in the command ship, America, to conduct scientific and photographic experiments in orbit. At 1943, they fire Challenger's engine to start their descent landing at the Taurus-Littrow site on the edge of the Sea of Serenity at 1955. Here, they hope to find some of the youngest and

some of the oldest rocks on the moon.

At 2333, the explorers descend to the surface for their first of three seven-hour excursions.

They assemble their moon car, raise the U.S. flag and spend nearly four hours setting up a nuclear-powered science station and drilling into the surface. They collect dark material that covers the landing site and is believed to be very young volcanic ash, perhaps only 100 million years old.

The youngest material previously collected on the moon has been age-dated at 3 billion years. They drive 15 miles to a crater that has punched through the top layer of material to collect subsurface rocks.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, the second outside excursion starts at 2303, with the astronauts driving to the South Massif or Mountain Front, 4 miles from Challenger.

Photographs indicate an avalanche once tumbled down the side of the 7,000-foot-high mountain, bringing rocks from various age layers of the front. Here, they hope to find ancient rocks, perhaps dating back 4.5 billion years to the birth of the moon.

The oldest rock yet found on the moon dates back 4.25 billion years.

En route back to the lunar ship, they'll inspect a crater that might be volcanic in origin and collect other surface and subsurface samples.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, the third driving tour starts at 2133, with a trek to North Massif, where they hope to locate more ancient material, and then to the Southern Hills in an attempt to determine why these rolling hills differ from the mountains that surround the rest of the landing site.

Thursday, Dec. 14, Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt blast off from the moon at 2256 after a

stay of 75 hours and begin the intricate maneuvers to catch Comdr. Evans in the command ship.

Friday, Dec. 15, docking is achieved at 0058 and the astronauts transfer to the command ship to spend the day in lunar orbit conducting experiments and taking photographs.

Saturday, Dec. 16, at 2333, the astronauts fire their spaceship's engine to break out of lunar orbit and start a 98-hour homeward journey.

Sunday, Dec. 17, wearing a pressure suit and attached to a 25-foot lifeline, Comdr. Evans opens the spacecraft hatch at 2015, and steps outside, some 200,000 miles from earth. He moves to an equipment bay at the rear of the spaceship to remove film canisters from two moon-mapping cameras and a lunar sounder experiment which has sent radio waves into the surface to determine its makeup down to a depth of more than half a mile.

Monday-Tuesday, Dec. 18-19, America streaks toward home with astronauts making necessary course corrections. At 1924, Dec. 19, the astronauts splash down in the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles southeast of Samoa, where the main recovery ship, the carrier *Ticonderoga*, waits.

**In Criminal Cases****High Court Acts to Give 2d Appeal After Tie Vote**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—In the 6-3 decision, the court held that anti-trust appeals could come to it directly from District Court. Justice Douglas found "intimations" in Justice Marshall's majority opinion and in a dissent by Justice Stewart that because the Supreme Court is overworked the anti-trust appeals should first be routed to the U.S. Circuit Courts.

He still does, said Justice Powell, but he can't try again with exactly the same legal arguments since the court does not settle legal issues when the justices divide evenly.

Ironically, the convicted rapist, Archie Nathaniel Biggers of Nashville, came out a loser. Two lower courts had ruled he was entitled to a new trial, but on a 3-2 vote the Supreme Court upheld his conviction.

**20-Year Sentence**

Biggers is serving a 20-year sentence. In 1968, the court upheld his conviction by voting 4-4 on his appeal.

Since then, two federal courts have ruled Biggers' rights were violated by police in the way he was identified by the victim. This time, Tennessee appealed, and five of the justices found "all things considered, the identification was reliable."

Justices William J. Brennan Jr., William O. Douglas and Potter Stewart dissented. They said the majority was wrong in reversing the findings of fact of two lower courts. Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate.

Very few cases wind up tied in the nine-man court, but when they do, the appeal sometimes is kept for re-argument in the following term.

Even splits can develop when there is a vacancy on the court, or when a justice disqualifies himself, as Justice Marshall did in 1968.

In another Supreme Court ruling, Justice Douglas publicly disputed any notion that the court is overworked. He called it a myth.

While the number of appeals has more than tripled since 1958 when he joined the court, the number of signed written opinions actually has declined, from 137 to 129, Justice Douglas said.

"We are, if anything, under-worked, not over-worked," wrote the 75-year-old justice.

**VAN MOPPES DIAMONDS**

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**Roger Bonvin Voted 1973 Swiss President**

BERN, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The Swiss parliament today elected Roger Bonvin president for 1973. Mr. Bonvin, 65, the minister of transport, received 165 of the 205 votes cast.

The Swiss presidency changes each year, when one member of the cabinet is chosen. Mr. Bonvin, a Christian Democrat from the French-speaking canton of Valais, will take over from Nello Cella, who will return to his post of economics minister.

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For further information apply:

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*Controversial Proposals Circulated***Senators Draft U.S. Criminal Law Reform**

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP)

A Senate subcommittee has drafted a sweeping and controversial revision of the federal criminal laws. It would authorize the death penalty in treason and murder cases, retain criminal punishment for possession and use of marijuana, and stiffen anti-obscenity laws.

Drafted after years of study and hearings, the proposed criminal-law revision is being circulated for comment among legislators, law professors and other legal observers.

One section of the draft would establish a serious penalty for anyone who "knowingly reveals national security information to a person who is not authorized to receive it."

Because that section drops some key provisions of the existing espionage laws—already the subject of dispute—congressional critics say that its adoption would be tantamount to passage of an "official secrets act."

The draft also sets out, for the first time, a national standard defining insanity defense that may be used in the federal courts.

Following the lines of a "model penal code" suggested by the American Law Institute in 1962, the proposed insanity-defense clause says that a person will not be held responsible for a criminal act if "as a result of mental ill-

ness or defect he lacks substantial capacity to appreciate the character of his conduct or to control his conduct."

In some areas of current controversy, the draft stops short of increasing the scope of federal criminal regulation.

**Abortion and Sex Laws**

For example, it leaves abortion law to state and local authorities, does not substantially expand federal laws against sex crimes and makes only limited proposals in the area of gun controls.

The draft does, however, drastically revise the system of monetary fines for criminal conduct, set up different "classes" of felonies punishable by a range of jail terms, and establish a regional—rather than centralized—system of parole boards.

For the moment, the draft revision carries the names of no senators and has not been formally endorsed by any member of Congress.

But it was drafted as a "committee print" by the staff of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee, chaired by Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., and therefore carries considerable weight in legislative circles.

One staff member said yesterday that with some 1,800 copies of the draft now circulating, there may be "vast changes" before it is introduced in the

Senate and becomes the focus of a new series of hearings.

Among the draft's major features:

- Retention of the death penalty only for what the subcommittee analysis calls "the most heinous crimes"—murder and treason.

The Supreme Court ruled last summer that the death penalty, as now applied by judges and juries throughout the United States, violates the Eighth Amendment ban on "cruel and unusual punishment."

In response, the subcommittee draft would establish a "two-stage trial with standards." A jury would be required first to decide whether a defendant is guilty, and then to impose punishment in separate proceedings.

- Establishment of a strong consolidated obscenity statute.

Material would be considered obscene "if, taken as a whole, it . . . has as its dominant theme an appeal to a shameful or morbid interest of an average person in sex, nudity, sadomasochistic, violent behavior, or scatological matters or materials."

• Incorporation into federal law of the state laws on homosexual conduct which pertain wherever a federal case is being tried; "homosexual rape" would be a federal crime.

- Establishment of a new category of federal crime called

UPL  
Sen. John L. McClellan**"misuse of classified information."**

According to a subcommittee staff side, this proposed statute is merely intended to "translate" the existing espionage laws "into the idiom of a new code."

As drafted, however, it omits phrases in the current espionage laws dealing with the defendant's "intent" and his "reason to believe" that the classified information revealed "could be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation."

But the draft also establishes "an affirmative defense" against such a charge—"that the information was improperly classified."

**Minor Parties Join Peronists For Unity in March Elections**

From WIRE Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 6—Other

political groups have agreed to join ex-dictator Juan D. Peron's Justicialist party in a broad coalition for Argentina's national elections next March.

The agreement was announced last night by Vicente Solano Lima, leader of the small Popular Conservative party. He said 75 percent of the candidates of the new Justicialist Liberation Front would be Peronists and the rest would come from the minor parties.

Mr. Solano said Mr. Peron, 71, who returned to Argentina on Nov. 1 for the first time since he was ousted from the presidency in 1955, should be the front's presidential candidate in the election March 11. But Mr. Peron is ineligible under a decree of the military government requiring candidates to have lived in the country since Aug. 25.

Since his return, Mr. Peron has been negotiating with leaders of other factions to form a coalition.

However, he failed to get the Radical Civic Union, the most powerful faction after the Peronists, to join him.

The Radicals decided to run their party leader, Ricardo Balbín, for the presidency, although they agreed to a joint economic and social program with the Peronists and their allies.

Mr. Peron will leave Argentina

on Dec. 15 for a tour of Latin America and Europe, press reports here said today.

The strongly anti-Peronist daily La Prensa and the three-week-old pro-Peronist tabloid Mayoria both quoted sources in Mr. Peron's Justicialist movement as saying he will begin his tour with visits to Paraguay and Peru.

La Prensa said the former president will then visit Cuba before going on to Romania for a rest cure.

Mayoria said that from Lima, Mr. Peron would fly to Madrid, where he lived during the last 12 years of his exile and spend Christmas there before going to Romania.

From there he would return to Argentina via Madrid or Roma or perhaps visit China, Mayoria added.

**Blast at Swiss Base**

BURE, Switzerland, Dec. 6 (AP)—A blast attributed to the extremist Jura group seeking autonomy for the 150,000 French-speaking minority of the Swiss canton of Bern partly destroyed

the tool shop of a Swiss Army depot near here today—the third such explosion within six months. Each time the plotters left behind the painted initials "PL," which stand for the Front for the Liberation of the Jura.

To one was hurt.

United Press International  
Joseph Viverito running in midtown Manhattan**'Look at Him Go'—Long Island Jogger Beats Traffic, Traffi**

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—What makesedian Joe Viverito run?—the Long Island Rail Road strike.

He says he ran the 20 miles from his Manhattan home on Long Island to his Manhattan office Tuesday in 2 hours 15 minutes.

That was 1 hour 2 minutes faster than he drove in c

Thursday, first day of the strike.

Motorists stuck in jams applauded as he ran by.

"Look at him go. He's beating the traffic," said school crossing guard Drusilla Squassani.

Mr. Viverito, 39, says he keeps in shape by running five miles every day in his neighborhood.

"I will drive in tomorrow," he said as he changed from his track suit to business clothes. "And I am retiring from demonstrative running."

**Obituaries****Cornelia Van Auken Chapin Dies; U.S. Sculptor Was 80**

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT)—Cornelia Van Auken Chapin, 80, a distinguished sculptor whose "Christ the King" adorns the high altar at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine here, died Monday at her home in Lakeville, Conn., after a long illness.

Her work was also exhibited at the 1939-1940 World's Fair in New York, the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition in 1939, at the Brooklyn Museum, the Salons des Tuilleries and the Salon d'Automne in Paris and the Philadelphia Museum, among others. Other works are also in private collections in Paris, London, Philadelphia, Washington and New York.

LORAN WILFORD

SARASOTA, Fla., Dec. 6 (UPI)—Loran Wilford, 80, one of the nation's leading magazine illustrators in the 1920s and 30s, died yesterday. His work appeared in such magazines as Collier's, Housekeeping, Cosmopolitan and McClure's.

ALBERT GACON

GRENOBLE, France, Dec. 6 (AP)—Albert Gacon, a four-time Olympic ski champion member of the French national team between 1952 and 1960, died here today of injuries received in an auto accident Saturday. Gacon made the open reconnaissance run in the difficult hill at the Squaw Valley, C

Winter Olympics in 1960.

2 USAF Planes Collide, 13 Missiles

CONWAY, S.C., Dec. 6 (UPI)—A jet fighter and a military transport plane on a night-intercept training exercise, with the transport as prey, collided and crashed here today. The U.S. Air Force said no reports of survivors among the 13 men aboard the two craft.

The planes crashed three miles apart in a sparsely settled area of northeastern South Carolina. The C-13 Hercules transport carrying a crew of 12 men, fighter had a lone pilot aboard.

Ground parties search through the night for bodies.

MEXICAN GENERAL, 51 Dies in Paris Prison

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI)—General retired Mexican general amnestied here last week on drug trafficking charges was found dead apparently of a heart attack in a Paris prison cell today, officials said.

An autopsy was ordered. Brig. Gen. Umberto M. Cortes, 50, a horseman who an equestrian gold medal Mexico at the 1948 Olympics.

He was arrested with other men. All were seized with drug trafficking following the discovery by police of a kilogram consignment of hashish here.

JAMES M. BECK

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (NYT)—James M. Beck, 80, long prominent in society in New York, London and Newport, R.I., died in a hospital here Monday.

Mr. Beck was a founder and honorary chairman of the Newport and Miami chapters of the English-Speaking Union and had been a director of the national organization.

L. DAVE SIMKIN

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 6 (AP)—L. Dave Simkin, 59, a director and major shareholder in

the Winnipeg Jets of the National Hockey Association, died Monday of a heart attack.

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Hame-Savoie France (Geneva 44 mil)

## 4 Buildings Attacked in Basque Area

### Union Structures Are Targets in North Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Masked gunmen presumed to be Basque separatists today attacked local headquarters of the state-controlled trade unions in four towns, police sources said.

One of the buildings was bombed. The three others were set afire, the sources said. Damage was described as considerable but there were no injuries. Police had to break down doors to free more employees locked into one burning building.

Political sources said that the action, which involved at least six separatists, was the biggest and best planned by Basque nationalists in recent years. It appeared to have been designed to show that the strength of Basque militants had not been broken by a wave of arrests, they said.

**Near French Border**

The attacks occurred this morning and were directed against union buildings in the industrial towns of Irun, Hernani, Eibar and Tolosa, all of them situated in the part of the Basque country that borders on France.

Political sources said that police surveillance of the border was tightened and roadblocks set up.

Police sources said that there was evidence that at least one attack was carried out by members of ETA, the Basque nationalist organization, which is fighting for separation of the Basque region from Spain.

ETA Figure Jailed

### U.S. 'Nutritional Illiteracy' May Cost \$30 Billion a Year



Associated Press  
Teachers marching in Rome yesterday to open a 48-hour nationwide general strike.

### Walkouts at Schools, Banks

### Strike Shuts Government Offices in Italy

ROME, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Schools and government offices closed and tons of undelivered mail piled up today because of strikes.

More than a million teachers and civil servants began 48-hour strikes, which, because Friday is a national holiday, will mean that schools and ministries will be closed for three days.

The 300,000 civil servants and 700,000 teachers and school employees are demanding pay in-

creases and reforms. Civil servants are seeking a minimum annual starting salary of \$2,000.

Sporadic strikes, which have been occurring for weeks in banks and post offices, posed the worst problems for the public.

Postal workers in Rome, who have been striking sporadically or working to rule to support their demands for larger staffs and better working conditions, brought the mail system to the

verge of chaos even before the start of the annual flood Christmas card season.

One of the city's 12 main post offices reported a backlog of 15,000 undelivered registered letters. More than eight tons of mail piled up at Rome's main railroad station and 30 carloads of packages were sidetracked at a freight yard.

Bank workers also are staging strikes on a sporadic basis.

The strikers said, however, that they would insure that the stoppages did not affect payments of old-age pensions and unemployment assistance.

But 44,000 Rome city employees and pensioners faced delays in getting their Christmas bonuses because of a strike by 300 city cashiers, who are demanding more money.

Gasoline station operators called a strike for Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31 to protest their working conditions.

### 4 in British 'Angry Brigade' Given 10 Years for Bombings

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—The "Angry Brigade" trial, the longest heard in Britain this century, ended today with two young men and two girls sentenced to 10 years in jail for plotting bomb and bullet attacks on targets that included the U.S. Embassy and the homes of two cabinet ministers.

The verdict came after a 111-day hearing at the Old Bailey, London's central criminal court. The 12-man jury reached its decision on a majority of 10 to 2 after deliberating for 52 hours, one of the longest retirements on record. Total costs of the trial are estimated at £750,000.

Four others charged with conspiracy to cause explosions in Britain between 1968 and 1971 were acquitted.

#### Anarchist Group

During the trial, the prosecution claimed that the eight accused belonged to the "Angry Brigade," defined as a revolutionary anarchist group dedicated to overthrowing the current social system.

The state produced evidence which it said related to 25 bombings or attempted bombings and two submachine-gun attacks on the U.S. and Spanish Embassies.

The prosecution also charged that 19 home-made bombs blasted buildings, including the homes of then Trade Minister John Davies and Employment Minister Robert Carr.

Defens: attorneys claimed that guns and explosives produced by the prosecution as evidence were planted by detectives to give the impression they had smashed the brigade.

The four jailed were: James Greifield, 23; Anna Nenderson, 21; John Barker, 24, and Hilary Creek, 24.

The four acquitted on the main charge were: James Stuart Chris-

### Italians Acquit A French Actor Held 17 Months

ROME, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A Rome appeal court today quashed a two-year prison sentence against French actor Pierre Clementi for drug possession and ordered his release. He has been in jail for 17 months.

The court, however, confirmed a similar sentence imposed on 38-year-old Italian painter Anna Maria Lauricella, whose Rome apartment Mr. Clementi was arrested in July, 1971. They were both sentenced last February.

In a raid on the apartment, police had uncovered small quantities of cocaine and LSD.

The panel of five judges, reversing Mr. Clementi's conviction, said he was acquitted because there was insufficient proof.

### Political Clashes Shut A Marseilles School

MARSEILLES, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Marseille's University's medical school was closed today until further notice after two days of violent clashes between striking students and extreme right-wing groups.

Ten people were injured, three of them seriously, when the rightists charged into a medical students' meeting with truncheons, chairs and brass knuckles on Monday.

Another student was seriously burned during an exchange of firebombs yesterday between the rightists and extreme left-wing militants who had come to the aid of the medical students.

### Gales Buffet British Isles; 7 Are Killed

### 5 Dead Are Seamen; 13 Are Missing

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Winter gales battered the British Isles and surrounding seas today killing at least five sailors and two motorists, flooding roads and homes and causing widespread damage. Thirteen other seamen were missing and believed drowned.

The bodies of five of the dead sailors were discovered under an overturned life raft in raging seas in the English Channel. Coast guards said they were from the 1,367-ton Greek freighter Gold Coin, believed to have sunk off the Kentish coast. The vessel had a crew of 17 and the other 12 are missing.

Able Seaman Hutchins of the British nuclear submarine Courageous was swept overboard off the storm-tossed Outer Hebrides and was presumed to have drowned.

On land, two men were killed when their car, buffeted by high winds, skidded off a track on the A9 Alloa-Dunfermline road in Scotland. A third man in the car was injured.

The weathermen reported no relief for the next 36 hours from the storms that have flooded low areas of Ireland, Wales, the west of England and low-lying sectors of West London.

Ships and lifeboats were scouring the Dover Straits area of the Channel in the hope that some of the 12 missing seamen from the Gold Coin had survived.

Royal Navy helicopters were also searching for Seaman Hutchins. The Courageous was returning to the Firth of Clyde for a ceremonial inspection Friday by Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II.

Nine seamen of the Swedish motor vessel Korail were plucked to safety by breeches buoy from the rocks of Brims Ness near Thurso, Scotland. The coaster was driven onto the rocks by winds gusting up to 90 miles an hour.

### Malta, Citing Drop in Pound, Seeks More Rent for Bases

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Britain on reports that Mr. Mintoff had made the end of this month a deadline for settlement of his claim for compensation to offset the reduced value of Malta's defense facilities.

A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman said today that there were "differences of opinion" with Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff over the financial aspects of the seven-year defense agreement signed in London last March.

Under this agreement, signed by Mr. Mintoff and the British Defense Secretary, Lord Carrington, Malta would receive £1.6 million a year until 1980 as rent for use of the island's defense forces.

But it is now reported that Mr. Mintoff is insisting that the rent make no allowance for the floating of the British pound and inflation which he claims is losing Malta about £700,000 a year.

British officials, however, said today that the defense agreement provided for payments in sterling and Britain was not prepared to make any provisions for changes in the financial aspects.

It was understood that this position was conveyed to Mr. Mintoff by the British high commissioner in Malta, John Moreton, at a meeting earlier this week.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office declined to comment.

### Gaza Arab Sentenced

GAZA CITY, Dec. 6 (UPI).—An Israeli military court sentenced Odeida Mohammed Khalil Hilas, 19, to life in prison today for killing one man and wounding another with a grenade thrown into the cabin of a truck carrying workers from Gaza to Israel on Feb. 18, 1971.

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	Robinson
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	Kobler
	Piano-Stube
	Wittig-Bar
	Brigitte
	Hotel de Paris
	El Ganchi del Lago
	Republique
	Caravelle
	Tivoli
	Arcadia
	Perfume & Silders
	Officina Excelsior
	Rapallo
	De Melegue

### French Reports Of Drug Charges Denied by Jagger

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Michel Jagger, leader of the Rolling Stones pop group, today denied that warrants had been issued in France for the arrest of all five members of the group on drug charges.

A statement issued by Mr. Jagger's agent in London, Leslie Perrin, said that only lead guitarist Keith Richard and his German actress friend Anja Pausberg had been involved to date.

Mr. Jagger, who is vacationing with the four other members of the group in Jamaica, issued a statement through his London agent in which he said that the French police had never suggested that anyone but Mr. Richard had used or bought heroin.

He also denied that drug parties had been held in their homes in the South of France as suggested in French reports yesterday.

Mr. Jagger's statement said:

"Charlie Watts, Bill Wyman, Mick Taylor and myself deny categorically that we have been charged by the French police with the buying or use of heroin. It has never been suggested that we used or bought heroin."

### STATE NOTICE

Edmond TAYLOR has the profound regret to announce the sudden death of his wife TRENT on December 6, 1972, at Chateau de Soubise-les-Bruyeres, near Châlons, France.

W.A.N.I.C.O.P.

Dec. 6—Thursday, December 7, 1972 \*

## The Last Apollo

The rising of Apollo-17 will signal the start of the final chapter in the first round of man's exploration of the moon. Many years—perhaps many decades—will pass before another crew of earthmen again soars upward on this celestial track.

Since planners for this expedition could build on the rich experience gained in earlier Apollo voyages, the journey about to be undertaken by astronauts Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt is in many ways the most challenging and potentially the most productive of the entire series. The scheduled landing point in the moon's northeast quadrant presents difficulties of access, but it also opens up unusual geological opportunities. Photographs taken by earlier Apollo astronauts suggest there are volcanic cones in this area, formations that could yield the youngest rocks found on the moon. So varied is the region's geology that the astronauts, in their record 21 hours of moon exploration, could conceivably find lunar rocks or dust older than any material yet

brought back from the moon. Since a major scientific goal is a deciphering of the moon's evolution over several billion years, major advances could result from successful completion of the mission.

Even as the world awaits this final launch, debate continues about the wisdom of the entire Apollo project. Some consider the moon landings the most brilliant scientific achievement in history, others still look at the whole venture as a waste of resources needed for urgent requirements here on earth. Yet one fact about the venture is beyond dispute: In the years 1969-72 men landed on another celestial body for the first time and showed they could live and work in the bizarre and literally inhuman conditions on that foreign planet. Long after most other developments of the 20th century are forgotten, future generations will recall this as the century in which men broke the bonds of terrestrial gravity and began their cosmic destiny.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Indian Love Call

Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh's call for renewed "friendly and cooperative ties with the United States" signals a welcome change in the poisoned atmosphere that has estranged the world's two largest democracies since last year's Indian-Pakistani war over Bangladesh.

New Delhi was understandably bitter over overt American support for Pakistan during the repression of the former Bengali state and the subsequent subcontinental conflict. But the Indians carried their pique to ridiculous lengths when top governmental officials leveled absurd charges against the CIA for alleged meddling in Indian affairs and placed a stifling ban on the exchange of scholars between the two countries.

The sober second thoughts reflected in Swaran Singh's friendly overture may have been induced by a serious crop failure in India which requires the Indians to seek

grain imports that only the United States could provide. Further easing Indian-American tensions has been the move toward peace in Indochina, long a source of friction between the two countries, U.S. recognition and generous support for Bangladesh, and growing Indian wariness of the close ties with the Soviet Union forged during the Indian-Pakistani conflict.

Whatever the immediate causes of India's change of heart, it deserves the warm response it has already received from Secretary of State Rogers. As Mr. Swaran Singh has noted, the two countries "cherish common values of an abiding nature such as our belief in democracy and a democratic life, individual liberty and human dignity." In a world where those values are everywhere threatened, neither India nor the United States can afford to indulge in petty quarrels.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The First 'Great Cities' Conference

While 34 nations gather in Helsinki to discuss European security and two nations face each other across the table at Geneva to begin to erect SALT-2, another conference of perhaps lesser, but nonetheless very real significance to mankind is taking place right now in Tokyo. It is billed as the First Conference of the World's Great Cities. The political leaders of Tokyo, Paris, Moscow, London and New York are gathered there. Wu Teh, the mayor of Peking, was apparently too busy to sit with the Russians or the Americans or both at this time.

The conference is the brainchild of Tokyo Governor Ryukichi Minobe, who suggested the project to New York's Mayor Lindsay a year ago and upon receiving enthusiastic support went on to organize the meeting. The agenda spans a wide range of the problems that plague all the great and many of the small metropolises of the world: housing shortages, garbage and sewage disposal, air and water pollution, water supply, traffic congestion, overburdened transportation systems and facilities for the aged. Undoubtedly it all is the dominant theme of lack of money.

Predictably, Mayor Lindsay opened up with an attack on the states, alleging that U.S. cities are kept in servitude by the states, which control purse strings and retain a

good deal of the rule-making authority as well. Just as predictably, Mayor Vladimir F. Promyslov of Moscow praised his central government and observed that the socialist state has the correct approach to solving urban problems. After the first big set-piece speeches, the political leaders and the technicians who accompanied them will get down to detailed discussions of the problems that plague them all. They particularly hope there can be a transference of the participants' major successes, for example—London's attack on air and water pollution and Tokyo's dent on the mass transit problem.

Nobody knows what to expect from this meeting. As a matter of fact, they don't even know whether there will be a second conference. Despite all of the uncertainty, the major issue remains: Is man served or endangered by the great clogged complex of systems modern cities have come to be? Does technology, as it hits urban areas enlarge man's reach or diminish his spirit? Does massive concentration enhance his comfort or disorient his soul? In a word, are cities good for man or can they be made to be? The technical questions aside, no meeting of this kind can occur without at least some flirtation with those questions and that is all to the good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Mideast Watches Washington

Both sides now seem to believe that the only outside influence likely to make itself felt in the Middle East is an American one, or possibly a joint Russian-American one based on an initiative from Washington. That is why all eyes in the Middle East are currently focused on Washington in expectation of a new American proposal emerging within the next two or three months. The prospect fills both Israelis and Arabs with mixed feelings. The purpose of American diplomacy should now be to create conditions in which President Sadat could agree to start negotiations of some kind without that acceptance being seen domestically, and in the Arab world, as an abject surrender. The Israelis will not make it easy for Washington, still less Cairo. But the attempt must be made, since failure would almost certainly change the present talk of war into some kind of war itself—a general

breakdown of the cease-fire—before there was again any real talk of peace.

—From the Times (London).

### Surprises in Helsinki

The second week of the Helsinki diplomatic talks has confirmed the impression of the first days: Something entirely new is happening that might have something in store for the American and Soviet superpowers. Used as they are to speaking strong and loud in the conventional diplomatic organizations—the UN for example—the two giants are watching, with a twinge of irritation, certain average powers lifting their heads and again finding a long-lost freedom of speech. The case of Romania is known. But this also applies to neutral countries, like Switzerland... which appears to think peace is too serious a thing to be entrusted solely to the holders of the thermonuclear bomb.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1897

PARIS—In wise, chosen words, the President of the United States, in his first message to Congress, delivered yesterday, cut the ground from under the feet of the jingoes who wanted intervention in Cuba, even at the expense of war with Spain. President McKinley is not blind to the horrors of rebellion on the island, nor to the damage to American interests, but wisely thinks that the Spanish program of autonomy should be given a chance to work before any action is undertaken.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1922

LOS ANGELES—Charlie Chaplin and Pola Negri will be married in January, according to their friends here, who say that a definite date for the wedding is set and that it has the sanction of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. When Miss Negri was on her way to the United States it was reported that the company would take out a million-dollar insurance policy against her marrying. Mr. Zukor denies this, but did say that her contract provided against her marriage without her employers' consent.



'Ho Ho Ho Just Isn't Enough, Henry—I Have Something More Substantial in Mind'

By Joseph Kraft

**Who Will Follow Mrs. Meir?**

JERUSALEM.—"Four more dates in pursuit of a vac that doesn't exist" is the tagline in a political cartoon by R. O. T. Macdonald. But the political is here, and the chances to be up with it, are not hopeless.

An evolution is discernible could yield a strong, new government next year. It would be by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and would promote the cause of settlement in the Negev.

The vacancy that doesn't is the top job held by Prime Minister Golda Meir. Mrs. Meir, 74, tells visitors that she is leaving her post in about a month. She is concerned that she may outmoded for the younger generation which wants to a stab at a settlement with Arabs.

### Living Proof

But power agrees with Meir. She is obviously in excellent physical and mental condition—the living proof, it is here, that there is such a thing as psychosomatic health as a psychosomatic illness. She is also a disciplined member of United Socialist party which dominates Israel's unity government.

As the noncandidates, least coy is Deputy Premier Yitzhak Rabin. He was a hero of the War of Independence. He is author of a dovish plan for territorial settlement with the Arabs. He comes out of that quiescently Israel institution, Kibbutz Movement.

Rabin's trouble is that, because of his past as a hawker in the Kibbutz Movement, he has made bitter enemies among the newer military élite. In particular, he is disliked Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. If Rabin became premier, Gideon Dayan might leave the Labor party, thus breaking up the coalition.

Dayan, of course, is a potential prime minister himself. His friend and he has the support of the army. But he has little to offer the petty acts of conduct that make up most of Israeli politics. He is not trusted by veteran apparatchiks of the Labor party. So unless there is an emergency, he is unlikely to come to the fore.

### Eban Viewed

A well-known compromise is Foreign Minister Abba Eban. He is trusted by the lot party bosses and his international reputation as a searcher for peaceful appeal to the young generation. But the foreign minister has none of the Mediterranean qualities that pervade in this country. In a land where most men go to the army, he speaks the king's English and wears a black suit and a cravat. As the novelist Amos Oz said the other day, "Eban won't make a good American ambassador to Israel—dignified, informed and sympathetic, but not too sympathetic."

There remains Pinhas Sapir, as finance minister in a highly centralized state, he influences every major enterprise in the Israeli economy. But he manages the vast conglomeration of industry, agriculture and services in a highly personal way. He seems to note down relevant information. He concern with the budget is to bar the way to success.

### Corruption

Party officials reported many cases of corruption in the countryside. The officers of one state farm stole 75,000 rubles (about \$35,000) at the inflated official exchange rate by flogging their horses; tea factories and tea plantations repeatedly joined in illegal deals to skim off cash; the officers of one collective farm stole thousands of bushels of grain; and many more.

All of this suggests why Georgia's leader of the past nine years, Vasil P. Makhanadze, was replaced by Shevardnadze in September. There are unconfirmed rumors circulating here that Makhanadze had already quietly lost his candidate-membership in the ruling Politburo because of the scandal. Other reports reaching Moscow hint at sweeping changes in the party and government in Georgia.

### Economic Woes

The theory is that Mrs. Meir would stay on to lead the party through the elections, after a month, to a year, she would resign. Sapir would succeed without the ordeal of a general election. The coalition would sit together, with Eban pushing for peace and Dayan as the guarantee that the terms would maintain Israeli security.

That scenario, to be sure, depends on many unknowns fitting together. But without much doubt the passage of power from Mrs. Meir to Sapir is the eventual best calculated to promote peace in the Near East. It seems to me the hope for Israel's serious friends.

—By Robert G. Kaiser

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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# Creating an Atmosphere for Classical Music in France

**PARIS (IHT).**—As any Frenchman will tell you, French life is full of malaises caused by other Frenchmen. Since it is always someone else's fault (who can match the disdain with which a "enchanted talker of les François?") someone else is responsible for finding a cure. It's a tidy situation but repetitive and, finally, pointless.

The dusty and hidebound world of classical music in France has more than its share of malaises, but here there may be a ray of hope. A small group of students, all candidates for doctorates in economics, is working terribly hard to change the mood and content of Paris concerts. Under the name of Promotions Musicales, they have been organizing concerts for two years and next week they will have their biggest triumph when Janet Baker, the great New York-born, English-based mezzo-soprano makes her Paris debut under their auspices.

With the English Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Raymond Leppard, Janet Baker will sing at the Eglise des Invalides Dec. 12 and 13 at 8 p.m. The British Council is co-producing the concerts.

Jean-Paul Najar, a stocky, bearded enthusiast of 24 who helped found Promotions Musicales, says the aim is to make classical music accessible and above all to interest the French public in good music.

"In America you might go to a party and play pop music and then listen to Brahms the next day. That doesn't happen here. Jean-Paul Najar, a stocky, bearded enthusiast of 24 who helped found Promotions Musicales, says the aim is to make classical music accessible and above all to interest the French public in good music."

"Our attitude is political. A lot of people say no to this society. We don't say no, we try to change it. We don't believe in revolution. We believe in change."

"What's wrong with French musical life is the same as what's wrong with the government: There are no liberals. It's very closed, with old ideas, it's not dynamic. The music world is old, audiences

## Mary Blume

are old. The younger people in the audiences are all middle class—one doesn't see workers at concerts—and so they tend to have the same tastes as their parents."

Promotions Musicales books concerts, but above all it sets out to create an open, enthusiastic atmosphere for music to happen in. One thing they have tried to do is get the French press to write about concerts before they occur in order to arouse and inform the public. This has flopped, the newspapers' attitude being that such a thing would smack of free publicity.

An artist working with a traditional French impresario, says Mr. Najar, has to pay in advance for the rental of the hall and publicity. "It's a big risk, why should great foreign artists bother to come here? After all, what difference does Paris make in their career?"

Traditional booking agents take a 15 percent commission, Mr. Nejett continues, and do little to promote the concerts. Promotions Musicales takes nothing. Its staff of five plus unpaid volunteers dashes all over Paris trying to whip up enthusiasm, and it is losing money.

At the moment they have a few private backers, and they dream one day of getting American foundation funds to start a great cultural city in Paris, a sort of university without professors. "Of course the French government is talking about doing something on the Plateau de Beaubourg," says Mr. Najar, "but that would be state administrated. You cannot administrate culture, you cannot administrate a pleasure."

The French government has started music education in schools

but, says Mr. Najar, this should not prevent more interest being paid to the concert scene. To the contrary. "The state thinks education should come before concerts. Why? There is nothing more boring than music education, and more expensive. Concerts are cheaper and they're not boring. I have no musical education and I enjoy music. Music is one thing you do not need an education for."

For his doctoral thesis, Mr. Najar is writing an economic analysis of culture: Does culture precede or follow the establishment of an economic system? "I think it's after, now, unfortunately. It used to be before. Louis XIV spent more on culture than we spend now. The king spent more on culture and less on war than our democratic societies today."

Mr. Najar, who is Colombian by birth, says he gets a little impatient with French close-mindedness, the unwillingness to take a header and risk making a fool of oneself and, above all, the lack of curiosity.

"People must be curious. They're economically secure now, so they must look outside themselves, look at paintings, listen to music. Curiosity—that's what we want."

Has the promotion by Promotions Musicales awakened French curiosity about Janet Baker? Well, there are still seats left. "Too many," says Mr. Najar. "The same concert in London sold out three days after the tickets went on sale. Janet Baker is one of the greatest singers of our time. She's not climbing to the top; she's there. In France she'll have to appear 20 times before the crowds start coming."

Those who want to beat the crowds can get tickets for the current series at selected agencies, at the Eglise des Invalides the days of the concerts, at the Salle Pleyel, or by telephoning Promotions Musicales at 504.00.11.

## First Modern Performance of Rossini's 'Messa di Gloria'

By William Weaver

**MILAN** (IHT).—A few days ago, with remarkably little fanfare, an important musical event took place in the great hall of the Milan Conservatory. At a public concert, the Milan Symphony Orchestra of the Italian Radio, under the American conductor Herbert Handl, gave the first modern performance—probably the first performance since the 1820 premiere—of the "Messa di Gloria" by Rossini.

A "new" work by a great composer is inevitably important; but this rediscovery is all the more important because the mass is not only unfamiliar, but also very beautiful, a vital aspect of Rossini's creative life.

Nearly all of Rossini's biographers were aware that he had written the work in Naples where it was performed in the Church of San Ferdinando, to mark the feast day of Our Lady of Sorrows; but it was only a few years ago that the enterprising American musicologist Philip Gossett found and compared various copies of the music and, in an exhaustive article in *The Musical Quarterly*, illustrated its qualities and clarified its origins.

Handl—who is not only a conductor, but also a scholar and a Rossini specialist—discovered a manuscript copy of the work in Lucca (where he has a home and where he is a moving force in the musical life); he prepared a performing edition, and finally brought Rossini's music, after a century and a half, back to life. Fortunately, the Italian Radio also taped the performance, and the tape will be broadcast sooner or later (after which, no

doubt valuable "pirate" tapes of the mass will start circulating).

Optimism

Considering that it was inspired by Our Lady of Sorrows, this "Messa di Gloria" is wonderfully optimistic, even joyful. It can be divided into 10 sections, of which the "Qui tollis" for chorus and full orchestra (with the vocal soloists also given significant roles) is central, beginning with a brilliant fanfare and continuing with an almost jaunty march tune, reaching moments of Beethoven-like nobility and majesty. The "Qui tollis" for tenor, strings and woodwinds (with an English horn obligato), is an elaborate full-scale scene with impassioned recitative, aria and a stirring cabaletta ("Qui sedes").

Throughout the work, the instrumental writing is as fascinating as the vocal. The "Quoniam," for example, is a splendid bass aria; but it begins with a touching instrumental prelude, in which the oboe plays a predominant role.

Rossini did not write a great deal of sacred music. We know his "Stabat" (which dates from 1822) and the even more popular "Petite Messe Solennelle" (1863). This Neapolitan mass was written when he was at the height of his youthful powers, after "The Barber," after "Clementina," and only three years before "Semiramide" (his last opera written for Italy).

This Milan performance, thanks to Handl's painstaking and idiomatic conducting and the fine array of soloists, was a Rosinian milestone. Further hearings of the "Messa di Gloria" must follow.

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5-Year-Old Competitor

Robert Le Donne, who is 5 years old, practices his chess strategy at the Shelby Lyman Chess Institute in New York. Robert became interested in chess last summer while watching simulated television coverage of the Bobby Fischer-Boris Spassky (shown in photo mural

in background) world championship matches. He is now being tutored by chess masters at New York's Marshall Chess Club and one, Shelby Lyman, says he could surpass Fischer's achievement of becoming a grandmaster at 15.

Associated Press

## Burnet—"Brought Sweetly Forth From the Even Mead"

By Waverley Root  
*If you are lost in fields where it grows, you can use  
the greenish flowers as a compass.*

**BURNET** is a salad and seasoning plant, today so much neglected that anyone tempted to make it would have difficulty obtaining seed; it was once much more widespread.

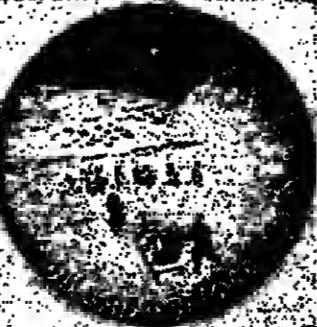
Either the whole plant or the root is used, but in the latter case, before pulling it up, the plant should be apologetized to respect-

fully, or so Pliny said. P. Platina of Cremona wrote in 1588 that burnet "gives appetite and pleasure to those who eat it." It must have been more widespread in Elizabethan times than it is now. For Shakespeare wrote in "Henry V":

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth  
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and  
green clover.  
This quotation can hardly fail to bring to mind, for those familiar with the plant in France, where it seems to be most common today, the image of wild burnet growing in the fields, nodding above the grass of "the even mead." The two principal species there are salad burnet or burnet bloodroot (*Sanguisorba minor*), in French *pétite pimpernelle*, which grows mostly in the South on dry soils and flowers in the spring, and the great burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) or grande pimpernelle, which grows in the North on moist soils and flowers all year around. There is also a variety called in English burnet saxifrage, the *Pimpinella saxifraga* of Europe, and what appears to be a North American native, Canadian burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*), which grows from Labrador through the Eastern United States to Georgia, and westward to Illinois. Burnet, however, is primarily a Eurasian plant, a member of the rose family.

If you are able to recognize burnet and, in its flowering season, find yourself lost among fields where it grows, you can use it as a compass to find the south.

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Burnet bears an unspectacular greenish flower, which in the salad burnet turns lightly red and in the great burnet deep red on the side most exposed to the sun—imagine the south.

Burnet is a healthy food with astringent qualities, which makes it useful against diarrhea and possibly also against hemorrhage; when used medicinally, it is in the form of an infusion. It is also reputed to encourage the secretion of milk, in women or in cows. Since 1769, farmers have believed that burnet in cattle fodder increases the quantity of milk and improves the quality of butter. It provides pasture when other plants fail; in the winter the plants remain green under the snow, furnishing winter feed; in regions of dry, hot summers, burnet keeps its leaves when everything else has burned up, furnishing summer feed.

**SOIL**  
Salad burnet will grow on the most unpromising soil. If you have rocks with a little earth clinging to them or stony ground good for nothing but pasture,

it will grow well.

It burnet thrives on poor soil, it is not refractory to fertile earth; on the contrary, it can provide three to five cuttings a year on rich soil; but as all these cuttings put together fail to equal the nutritive value of the single crop of sainfoin or alfalfa that can be grown on the same land, burnet is never sown on good soil.

© 1972 by Waverley Root from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled, "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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275 15% Admre 2.0	11 10 11.5	11.5	11.5 - 11	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0
275 15% Admre 2.0	10 9 10.5	10.5	10.5 - 10	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0
275 15% Admre 2.0	9 8 9.5	9.5	9.5 - 9	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0
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275 15% Admre 2.0	7 6 7.5	7.5	7.5 - 7	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0
275 15% Admre 2.0	6 5 6.5	6.5	6.5 - 6	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0
275 15% Admre 2.0	5 4 5.5	5.5	5.5 - 5	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	62 14 54	54.0 54.0 + 0.0	1000	15% Ambrk 1.25	96 27 109	104 118.4	108.4	108.4	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000	10% Ambrk 1.25	98 12 30	10.0 10.0 + 0.0	1000</			



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued From Page 8)

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

Net

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

Net

—1972— Stocks and Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

High. Low. Div. in \$ 10s. P/E High Low Last. Chg.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Ses. High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chgs.	1972—Stocks and Ses. High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chgs.	1972—Stocks and Ses. High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chgs.	1972—Stocks and Ses. High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chgs.	1972—Stocks and Ses. High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chgs.
(Continued from preceding page.)				
16% Orange R. 1.72 79 14 17/4 74 17/4 17/4 + 1/4	201/2 Sanders Accts. 291 36 18/4 174 17/4 + 1/4	314 27 Tricom 24/4 55 20/4 20/4 + 1/4	110 10 20/4 20/4 + 1/4	626 175 Anthony Ind. 71 10 20/4 20/4 + 1/4
23% DuBuit 1.20 70 11 37/4 39/4 20/4 + 1/4	224 13/4 Sampson Co. 12 13 21 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	9 11 12 11/4 11/4 + 1/4	626 176 A.O.'s Ind. 71 10 20/4 20/4 + 1/4
13% Quill Co. 65 5 12 18/4 21/4 20/4 + 1/4	237 13/4 S.J. Saks 2.19/4 12 13 21 20/4 + 1/4	28 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	7 7 11/4 11/4 + 1/4	626 177 A.C. Industries 22 13 20/4 20/4 + 1/4
31/4 Verimark 2.41 29 12 25/4 35/4 + 1/4	204 13/4 San Pacific 1.50 10 11 20/4 20/4 + 1/4	29 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 178 Action Ind. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
14% O'Neil 1.10 27 13 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	214 13/4 Sanplus pf. 50 19 20 21 20/4 + 1/4	29 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 179 Action Ind. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
25% Diven 1.10 27 13 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	214 13/4 Sanplus pf. 50 19 20 21 20/4 + 1/4	29 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 180 ADM Indust. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
20% Oxford Ind. 7.55 2 11 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	194 13/4 Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 181 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
P-Q	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 182 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
16% Pac-Gen 1.72 177 10 25/4 25/4 25/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 183 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
20% Pac-Central 2.25 22 13 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 184 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Swl. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 185 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Swl. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 186 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 187 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
13% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 188 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 189 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 190 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 191 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 192 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 193 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 194 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 195 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 196 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 197 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 198 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 199 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 200 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 201 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 202 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 203 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 204 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 205 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
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18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 208 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 209 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 210 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 211 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 212 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 213 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 214 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
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18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 22 24/4 33/4 + 1/4	12% Sammons A. 1 12 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	27 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	12 12 14 18/4 17/4 + 1/4	626 216 Advo Corp. 12 13 17/4 + 1/4
18% Pac-Wb. 1.50 13 12 2				



## American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ Sis. (Continued from preceding page.)	1972 Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ Sis. Net P/E High Low Last. Chg.	1972 Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ Sis. Net P/E High Low Last. Chg.	1972 Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ Sis. Net P/E High Low Last. Chg.	1972 Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ Sis. Net P/E High Low Last. Chg.
244 125 Leisure Twp. 10 14 12 124 124 -14	174 49 NIPCO Corp. 20 12 8 8 72 100+ +4	273 175 Prent. En. 16 11 102 102 102 102 +4	4 26 Technical Tape 27 12 114 3 54 +12	378 5 Veriplex Inc. 26 12 100 52 52 52 +12
65 37 Lender St. 50 29 13 124 124 -14	252 145 NBS Pr. Llife 11 2 2 2 -14	281 215 Proct. Lab. 16 11 102 102 102 102 +4	21 118 Vesta Corp. 51 21 460 42 42 42 +12	274 164 Vesta Off. 51 21 460 52 52 52 +12
41 22 Lerner St. 57 27 13 124 124 -14	31 15 NMS Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	214 224 Prudrie 24 1 24 224 224 224 +12	223 178 Teleflex 345 31 204 204 204 +12	225 174 Vikings Gen. 17 4 124 104 104 +12
21 22 Lestray 20 38 12 124 124 -14	171 9 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	225 225 Sherwood Med. 22 27 214 104 104 +12	195 323 Telecom 325 31 204 204 204 +12	24 114 Vintex Ind. 14 12 104 104 104 +12
21 22 Liberty Leas. 7 3 26 36 36 36 +12	172 20 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	226 226 Sierra Co. 1 24 152 152 152 +12	226 325 Teletron 325 31 204 204 204 +12	14 115 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 LivLynn A. 8 10 4 4 45 45 +12	173 21 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	227 227 Sierra Co. 1 24 152 152 152 +12	227 326 Teletron 326 31 204 204 204 +12	15 116 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
20 22 Loden Sh. 14 2 2 2 45 45 +12	174 22 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	228 228 Sigmat Co. 2 12 177 177 177 +12	228 327 Teletron 327 31 204 204 204 +12	16 117 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	175 23 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	229 229 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	229 328 Teletron 328 31 204 204 204 +12	17 118 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
20 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	176 24 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	230 230 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	230 329 Teletron 329 31 204 204 204 +12	18 119 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	177 25 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	231 231 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	231 330 Teletron 330 31 204 204 204 +12	19 120 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	178 26 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	232 232 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	232 331 Teletron 331 31 204 204 204 +12	20 121 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	179 27 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	233 233 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	233 332 Teletron 332 31 204 204 204 +12	21 122 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	180 28 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	234 234 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	234 333 Teletron 333 31 204 204 204 +12	22 123 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
19 22 Lofmark 20 38 12 124 124 -14	181 29 Nov. Indus. 11 2 2 2 -14	235 235 SkilesCo. 20 2 12 177 177 177 +12	235 334 Teletron 334 31 204 204 204 +12	23 124 Vintex Int. 2 7 19 +12
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Art Buchwald

## The End of an Era

**NEW YORK**—As the Apollo-17 ends an era of manned exploration of the moon, another era of exploration on earth also comes to a close. The Long Island Rail Road commuter program is being phased out, and there is talk that people who live on Long Island may never see New York City again.

I talked to three commuters in Huntington, Long Island, who had expected to make the last trip, but had to postpone it because of a strike. One of the commuters told me, "Space travel by railroad as we know it is over. It just got too expensive for Americans to foot the bill." There is some talk about launching a manned space train in the late '70s, and we even may send one train to New York made up of an American and Russian crew, but for the most part our trip could be the last one anybody will take."

"But then," said one of the other commuters, "the American people started losing interest in railroad space travel. Congress started cutting back in funds. Newspaper editorials began asking, 'Why are we spending so much money to send men to New York City when the funds could be spent on highways in suburbia?'"

Another man said, "We stopped being American heroes. No one was interested in the rocks we brought back from Manhattan. The Railroad Space Industry found its contracts being halved, and there were labor problems at the launch sites. The trains ran later and later. Pretty soon no one wanted responsibility for the Long Island."

"Commuters froze in the winter and perspired in the summer. Many of them dropped out of the program," the third man said.

"Why the disenchantment with the Long Island Rail Road commuter program?" I asked another of the men.

"When the Russians launched a high-speed train from Moscow to Leningrad, President Grover Cleveland decided we could not be second, and so he asked Congress for a crash program to beat the Russians in Railroad Space Travel."

"There was tremendous excitement when the program was announced. Nobody believed you could send a man from Long Island to New York City and have him survive."

"But thanks to American know-how and hardware," the third commuter said, "we not only got a man to New York but we proved he could live there for a short period of time."

"The commuter program was the darling of Congress, and for a long while they couldn't give enough money to the railroads. Every time a commuter returned



Buchwald

from a trip he was invited to the White House for dinner and given a ticker-tape parade to City Hall. Most of us who got into the program and moved to Long Island thought we would make it our life's work."

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"What scientific contribution do you think the railroad space program has made to our country?" I asked.

"We proved," said one of the commuters, "that man can live in a hostile environment for hours on end. We also showed that although it cannot sustain life, New York City was probably once part of Long Island. This is terribly important if we are seeking the origins of our planet."

"Furthermore," said the second commuter, "we proved we could get to New York before the Russians did. This has had a beneficial effect on the American morale."

"Of course," said the third commuter, staring out at the empty tracks. "It's all over now. But I don't think you can stop man's curiosity. I predict that someday not only will man go to New York again, but he'll live there. Who knows, someday he might even make it by train to Trenton."

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## Ornamenting the Automobile

By Jerry M. Flint  
**DETROIT** (NYT)—It may be nostalgia, man's craving to be a little different from his neighbor, or even a secret expression of sexuality.

But whatever it is, the automobile hood ornament is coming back.

Once more the great swans of Packard are spreading their wings, Atlas is holding up the world and chrome-plated women are thrusting forward over the noses of American automobiles.

Thousands of car owners are buying such ornaments to bolt on their roofs, but Detroit stylists are not missing the trend.

Less sandy crests are rising on the noses of Cadillacs and Continentals, Thunderbirds and Chryslers, the most expensive of the Detroit cars, and are beginning to work their way down onto the lower-priced models.

"In a way it's a renaissance of the classic tradition," said William Mitchell, vice-president for styling at the General Motors Corporation. "With 10 million cars a year coming onto the road, 'you want to be different,' he said.

"I can't stand a hood that looks like a turkey roaster or a bed pan," Mr. Mitchell said.

"I like to have people look at the car. You drive around and people give it a look," said Louis Zegari, whose 1972 Pontiac carries a hood ornament of a wreath-holding woman.

While Mr. Zegari talked with a newsman, a total stranger, Frank Barnes, walked up and asked, "Hey, where did you get that thing?" Mr. Barnes wants one, too, he said, and he complained that cars had become too bare: "I mean, people don't look at cars anymore."

Detroit executives believe the ornaments give the driver an aiming point toward the center of the road, possibly making for easier and safer car handling.

An avant-garde sculptor, Elizabeth Hansell, said the hood ornament "is certainly some kind of sex symbol—a symbol of virility." And the ornament is the ideal vehicle for modern art, she said.

"Art objects should be out among the public, not just on museum walls," she said. She is just completing her first hood ornament work, a realistic sculpture of a friend, designed to be mounted on his Chevrolet.

The first hood ornaments decorated the top of the almost-forgotten automobile radiator cap. They often carried a thermometer or gauge to let the driver know when the radiator was overheating. But the gadgets were forgotten as the ornaments grew more ornate.

"They were objets d'art," said Richard Teague, styling vice-president of American Motors Corporation, which will put a hood ornament on next year's Ambassador car. "They gave a good feeling out there, or at least a reminder of the money spent on the car."

But after World War II, when smooth, aerodynamic lines came to the fore, the hood ornament began to disappear. The charge that they were dangerous to pedestrians then all but eliminated them from the American car. But Mercedes-Benz refused to give up its famous three-pointed star, and car owners bought them from auto parts stores and bolted them on their cars. So Detroit began putting them back on cars, although now the ornaments are mounted on springs to bend back if they hit anyone.

"It's a driving tool," said Dick Macadam, a chief stylist at the Chrysler Corporation. "My wife missed them when they went," said Mr. Teague. "She said she could know where the end of the car was—though she really didn't look at the bumpers."

Roy Warshawsky, president of Warshawsky & Company, a major seller of auto parts, has more than two dozen hood ornaments listed in his 50,000-item parts catalogue.

"Our circulation to men is second only to Playboy," he boasted.

N.Y.  
Elizabeth Hansell, hood ornament

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## PEOPLE: Keeping Veil Drawn On Howard Hughes

From Linda Deutsch, Associated Press writer, Hollywood—The veil of secrecy which shields billionaire Howard Hughes will not be lifted by the woman who was married to him for 16 years, actress Jean Peters. "My life with Howard Hughes was and shall remain a matter on which I will have no comment," Miss Peters told a news conference Tuesday. "... I am at this time in my life interested in the present and future."

Miss Peters, 48, is now married to producer Stanley Hough and working on a TV film of "Winona, Ohio." Her only indication of what life was like as Mrs. Hughes was her account of involvement in numerous activities—charitable work, arts and crafts and university studies—to keep busy. She said she read aloud for tape recordings for the blind, studied psychology and anthropology at UCLA and conducted a door-to-door opinion sampling during a Los Angeles mayor's race. During the survey she was recognized only once by an actor who said, "I saw you on television last night." Her last movie was "A Man Called Peter" in 1955. She said she would like to avoid being known forever as the former Mrs. Hughes, "but I'm a realist, I know who the superstar is."



Jean Peters

magazine. He says she does her services to the Defense department.

The National Consumers Association in Stuttgart said U.S. Germans will put on 36,000 of extra fat from overeating during the upcoming holiday period.

Britain's Princess Anne dons it again—gone hunting. And the anti-hunting lobby and again an official, this time the Bedale Hunt in Yorkshire reported there was no kill, though several foxes were seen and drawn.

A thoughtful thief in tiny Paul, Oregon, left this note inside a car: "Dear. The most vulnerable parts of your car are the wind w windows. However, while items in your car are intended I found nothing that would of use to me." The car's owner, a professor at the University of New Mexico, had his car's windows welded shut.

Answering the question about rat races (People, Dec. 1), Johnathan of Paris writes: "In December Reader's Digest, of those things at the end something says 'People someth forget that a rat race was won only by a rat.' Paul Palmer Thank you, H. Next question Who is, Paul Palmer?"

SAMUEL JUSTICE

## The Artichoke Effect: It's a Sweetener

By Jane E. Brody

**N**EW YORK (NYT)—Dr. Linda Bartoshuk, a Yale University psychologist, has scientifically confirmed what many laymen have observed: that some beverages taste sweet after one has eaten artichokes.

The results of Dr. Bartoshuk's work, done in collaboration with Dr. Chi-Hang Lee and Richard Scarpellino of the General Foods Corporation, may one day give food technologists a new way to sweeten drinks. Instead of sugar or a sugar substitute being added to the drink itself, the tastebuds would be temporarily changed to make the drink taste sweet.

In an interview, Dr. Bartoshuk said that the artichoke effect lasts about four or five minutes. In her studies, 34 of 40 persons tested noted the sweetening effect. The

six who didn't were men, a finding of so far unknown significance. Dr. Bartoshuk said she herself was acutely sensitive to the effect, which she notices even after eating artichokes marinated in vinegar.

The artichoke effect first received scientific mention in 1935 in a report in Science by Dr. Albert P. Bisokes, a geneticist with a special interest in taste. Dr. Bisokes planned a dinner for 25 biologists and served globe artichokes as the first course.

Sixty percent of the diners reported that water tasted different afterward, most saying it tasted sweet.

In the current study, Dr. Lee isolated two chemicals from artichoke hearts—cyanarin and chlorogenic acid—that proved to be largely, though not completely, responsible for the artichoke's sweetening ability.

Dr. Bartoshuk suggested that if this property were to be used commercially, these chemicals might be formulated into a pill to be placed on the tongue before one drinks the beverage that needs sweetening.

Another substance, an extract of miracle fruit, is currently being tested in this manner. Miracle fruit, a small red berry, has the "miraculous" property of making sour foods taste sweet.

Spotted in the news in a list of 2,000 names, the AP reports that President Nixon's son-in-law, Edward F. Cox, and those other applicants have passed their written examinations for admission to the New York State Bar.

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#### P. BATON 04-35-32-32, TEL. 22-22

#### PARIS-GERMANY-DEUTSCH

#### STUDIO, 100 SQ. METRES

#### LOCATION: PARIS, 16TH DISTRICT, 100 SQ. METRES

#### CHARLES VARTER: Charming studio,

#### CHARLES VARTER: Charming studio,